

REMEMBERING REV. EDWARD
VICTOR HILL SR.

HON. DIANE E. WATSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sadness in the passing of a great community and civic leader, Dr. Edward Victor Hill Sr.

He was known throughout the United States and the world for his compassionate sermons and teaching. He will be dearly missed.

For the past 42 years, Rev. E.V. Hill has been the pastor of the Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church in Los Angeles. He grew up in poverty in a Texas log cabin. By the age of 21 he became pastor of the Mount Corinth Missionary Baptist Church in Houston, where he was one of seven black pastors who joined Dr. Martin Luther King in forming the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Rev. Hill soon became a confidant of Dr. King and a central leader to the civil rights struggle.

Rev. Hill came to Los Angeles in 1961 to become the pastor of Mount Zion. By 1972, he was elected as the youngest president of the California State Baptist Convention. Under Rev. Hill's leadership, his congregation became a center of political and social activism in Los Angeles. He fought for government programs that would bring housing and economic development to his communities. He also started a number of church-based programs, among them the creation of senior citizen housing, a credit union, and a service for the hungry called the "Lord's Kitchen."

I send my heartfelt condolences to the Hill family. My thoughts and prayers are with them.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER COX

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, had I been present on February 26, 2003, I would have voted "yes" on H. Con. Res. 36 to celebrate the 140th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation and commend President Abraham Lincoln's efforts to end slavery.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECREATIONAL WATERS PROTECTION ACT

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Recreational Waters Protection Act.

I have been working on this issue for some time, and introduced this bill in the last session of Congress because its passage would reduce pollution from recreational boats by encouraging boaters to use and purchase new Type I marine sanitation devices (MSD) instead of discharging their waste into the water

because pumpout stations are either unavailable, inoperative or inconvenient to use.

This legislation would harness new technology and establish new standards for Type I marine sanitation devices that are 100 times more stringent than current standards, which have not been revised in over twenty years.

This bill would grant an exemption allowing those who have such Coast Guard certified devices to use them in any state-declared no discharge zones that are designated after the enactment of this bill into law. It would not impact any existing state-declared no discharge zones.

The available evidence shows that the existing NDZ approach does not work to the benefit of the environment. It is highly unlikely that law enforcement efforts will ever be sufficient to make the NDZ approach work, even if sufficient pump-out stations were accessible and operational.

Giving boat owners the opportunity to improve the operation of their vessels and at the same time contribute to improving the aquatic environment through their voluntary installation and use of the new Type I MSDs is clearly preferable to today's situation.

When the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was signed into law, this type of technology did not exist and therefore simply prohibiting dumping via NDZs seemed like the best solution at the time. However, with the overall poor performance with pumpout stations and non-compliance with NDZs, I believe it is time to revisit this bill and these issues and recognize if there is a better, more environmentally conscious way to fight pollution, we ought to be using it, period.

I encourage other members to join me in support of this important piece of conservation legislation.

RECOGNITION OF SARAH DOTY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Sarah Doty, a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of America, Troop 300, and in earning the most prestigious honor of the gold award.

The Girl Scout Gold Award is the highest achievement attainable in girl scouting. To earn the Gold Award, a scout must complete five requirements, all of which promote community service, personal and spiritual growth, positive values, and leadership skills. The requirements include: 1. earning four interest project patches, each of which requires seven activities that center on skill building, technology, service projects, and career exploration; 2. earning the Career Exploration Pin, which involves researching careers, writing resumes, and planning a career fair or trip; 3. earning the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, which requires a minimum of 30 hours of work using leadership skills; 4. designing a self-development plan that requires assessment of ability to interact with others and prioritize values, participation for a minimum of 15 hours in a community service project, and development of a plan to promote girl scouting; and 5. spending a minimum of 50 hours planning and implementing a Girl Scout Gold Award project

that has a positive lasting impact on the community.

For her Gold Award project, Sarah organized a golf clinic for middle and high school girls.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Sarah Doty for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of America and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. GRAVES,
JR.

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, in commemoration of Black History Month, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the many accomplishments of distinguished African-Americans in Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Justice Graves began his distinguished career as the valedictorian of his high school graduating class. He then went on to earn a Bachelor's Degree in Sociology from Millsaps College. Justice Graves then decided to enroll at Syracuse University where he earned his law degree. He also received a Master's of Public Administration from Syracuse University.

Upon finishing law school Justice Graves worked as a staff attorney at Central Mississippi Legal Services. Just prior to being appointed Circuit Justice Judge he was director of the Division of Child Support Enforcement for the Mississippi Department of Human Services. Justice Graves then engaged in private practice of law for more than three years.

His teaching experience includes serving as an instructor at Harvard Law School where he taught for four years. Justice Graves has also served as adjunct professor at Jackson State University where he taught both media law and civil rights law.

Justice Graves is also active in public school activities. He teaches the youth about the legal system as well as coaches mock trial teams which have reached state mock trial finals every year since 1991.

Justice Graves has been the recipient of numerous awards. Some of his recognitions include Humanized Education Award, Parent of the Year, Parent of the entire State of Mississippi, Innovation Award, Distinguished Jurist Award, and the Judge of the Year Award.

TIMBER TAX SIMPLIFICATION ACT

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 27, 2003

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which corrects an inequity in the Internal Revenue Code which affects the sale of certain assets.

Under current law, landowners who are occasional sellers of timber are often classified by the Internal Revenue Service as "dealers." As a result, the seller is forced to choose between a "lump sum" payment method or a